e defendants were not justi-
the contracts.
Rs. 6.615 for damages with-
nd for Rs. 3,800 with interest
n between the parties costs
the plaintiff's favour. No
llowed on Rs. 6,615 because
uld be allowed on damages.

HORT CAUSES.

WANT OF JURISDICTION.

e Mr. Justice Davar.)

EDULJI BESIN v. MEMON OOSMAN AND ANOTHER.

s a suit for the sale of the property
tuated at Andheri, which had been
l to the plaintiff.
nga appeared for the plaintiff.
t defendant appeared in person.
he property being situated at
Court had no jurisdiction.
was an agriculturist. Mr.
t the mortgage having been
mbay, the cause of action
with leave obtained, the
diction to try the suit.
adjourned the suit for a
the defendant to file his
de him pay the costs of the

the plaintiff: Messrs. Vatcha

ARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

JOOMABHOY & Co. v. JATASHANKAR M. RAVAL AND ANOTHER.

was a suit to recover balance due on
sted account.
Thanawala appeared for the plaintiff.
was a partnership in wool between
intiff and the first defendant. Ac-
had been made up on the 10th Novem-
2 and a sum of Rs. 4,054 -10-3 had
und due to the plaintiffs, and the first
ant had signed an acknowledgment
debt. Some moneys had since been
nd the amount remaining unpaid at
f suit was Rs. 3,388-5-9. The second
lant contended that he was not a part-
the first defendant and was therefore
ble.
Lordship transferred the suit, as
t the second defendant to the long
list, and passed a decree for the pla-
for the amount claimed, with interest
osts as against the first defendant.
icitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs.
and Thakoredas.

S FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

ORGOVE AHMED v. KHALUBAI WIDOW AND ANOTHER.

was a suit for the specific perform-
f an agreement to transfer to the
ff eight ordinary shares of the Electric
nd Tramways Co., or, in the alter-
for recovery of an amount equi-
the present market value of such

erarity appeared for the plaintiff.
ndant did not appear.
defendants were the daughters of
sub and the heirs of their
ther Rehmabai: About two
plaintiff paid the defendants
d in consideration thereof the
greed to have eight ordinary
res, which stood in the name
er Rehmabai, transferred to
Before this could be done, it
for the defendants to obtain
to the estate of their mother.
n some steps to obtain letters
ration to their mother's
ad not proceeded further in
spite of the demand of the
intiff prayed that they may be
transfer the shares to him and
ters of administration for the
that they may be ordered to pay
sent market value of the shares
Rs. 1792. His Lordship passed
terms of prayer (1) of the
eeing specific performance of the
The suit was adjourned *sine*
ds the prayers (2) and (3) in the
erty was reserved to the plain-
and the defendants were order-
laintiff's costs.
for the plaintiff: Messrs. Dubash
d Divan.

DR. DARUWALA v. MIRZA BEG.

a suit to enforce specific
of an agreement to sell im-
roperty or in the alternative for
the earnest money with interest

a appeared for the plaintiff.
dant appeared in person. The pla-
aid to the defendant Rs. 500/-
money, subsequently some defect
had been discovered. The
ad then agreed to deposit Rs.
et any claim that may be made
property. This agreement how-
d refused to carry out; nor had
l the earnest money paid to him.
ship passed a decree by consent.
nt was to pay Rs. 850 to the pla-
n three months. The plaintiff
e a charge on the property as
payment of the amount.
for the plaintifff Messrs. Dubash

INAL APPELLATE COURT.

MAN'S GIFT TO HIS NEPHEW.

NFLUENCE EXERCISED.

ief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

SSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE AND LMOT CHARLES HARRISON EDITH HEMMINGWAY.

his matter, an appeal from
Mr. Justice Macleod was
heir Lordships on Tuesday.
reversed the decree of the
allowed the appeal with
ere set forth in our pre-
also fully appear in the
f their Lordships:—
s are that one Mr.
receipt of a Govern-
ment pension of Rs. 54 per mensem, had a deposit of Rs. 10,500 with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank under a deposit receipt of the 7th of August, 1911, which fell due on the 7th August, 1912. On the 26th June, 1912, he wrote to the Bank saying the receipt had been stolen and asking for a duplicate receipt. He visited the Bank after and was given a form for an indemnity to the Bank on the issue of a fresh receipt. He then told the Bank clerk Sunderrao that he wanted a duplicate and wanted to give the money to his nephew, the defendant Harrison who had accompanied him to the Bank. The defendant came to the Bank again on the 7th August with the deposit receipt which had been found, duly endorsed and a letter from Wakeford, but upon being told he would have to be identified by Wakeford, took away the deposit receipt and the letter. He returned the following day with the deposit receipt bearing Wakeford's endorsement, dated the 7th August and also with a letter, in the following terms:—"Sir, I hereby state that I have found my bank receipt. Herewith I am forwarding the same for the interest now due. I wish it to be handed over to my nephew. I also wish you to hand over the amount of Rs. 10,500 which is in fixed deposit to my nephew Wilmot Charles Harrison to his account.—Yours truly, (Sd.) C. A. Wakeford. This is my nephew's signature:—(Sd.) W. C. Harrison, (Sd.) C. A. Wakeford."

WAKEFORD'S DEATH.

The defendant asked for a new deposit receipt for Rs. 10,000 and the Bank issued a receipt for that sum in the defendant's name and paid him the interest due on the former receipt and Rs. 500 as the balance of the principal. Wakeford died on the 18th of October, 1912, at the age of 84, unmarried and leaving him surviving as his next of kin ten grand nephews and nieces, viz., two sons and two daughters of his predeceased niece Jane, Williams and three sons and three daughters of his predeceased nephew Edmund Harrison. Two days before the due date for payment by the Bank of the sum of Rs. 10,000 secured by the deposit receipt in favour of the defendant, one of the daughters of Jane Williams filed this suit claiming a declaration that she as administratrix of Wakeford was entitled to the said sum of Rs. 10,000 as part of his estate. The plaint was defective in that it did not show that the plaintiff had obtained Letters of Administration, and it should on that account have been rejected on presentation. The plaintiff, however, obtained Letters of Administration on the 31st October, 1913, a fortnight before the hearing and the hearing was allowed to proceed. A decree was passed for the plaintiff declaring that the Rs. 10,000 in question formed part of the estate of the deceased and that the plaintiff was entitled to the same. This was not contrary to section 190 of the Succession Act as remarked by the learned Judge. The only tenable and technical objection was to the institution of the suit before the plaintiff had an existing interest in the subject matter. That point, however, if it had been taken and had resulted in the rejection of the suit at the hearing, would have only led to a waste of time and costs without benefiting the defendant for a fresh suit would immediately have been brought by the administratrix. The course which the trial eventually took was determined by a ruling of the learned Judge that the endorsement of the receipt by the deceased was not evidence of a gift and that the onus was on the defendant to show how what was the only property of the deceased in August came to be given to him and that if he proved facts from which the Court could deduce that there was a good gift the plaintiff would then have to prove circumstances showing the gift was invalid.

NO EFFECTIVE TRANSFER.

On the evidence the learned Judge was satisfied that the deceased was anxious that the defendant should have the benefit of the money deposited with the Bank but did not think that he intended that the defendant should be able to make away with the money in the donor's lifetime or draw the interest without making due provision for the donor's maintenance, but he held that there was no effective transfer having regard to section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act of the debt due by the Bank to the deceased and that if there was, there would be a resulting trust for the legal representatives of the deceased under section 81 of the Indian Trust Act. We are unable to concur in the learned Judge's conclusion as to the effect of the transaction of the 8th of August. It is established by a preponderance of English authority that a deposit receipt is not a negotiable instrument which passes either by delivery or by endorsement; but where the money mentioned in the receipt is immediately payable and the receipt is presented duly endorsed together with an order to pay a given individual, that individual becomes the owner of the money upon payment by the banker or his promise to hold it at the disposal of the payee. The question is discussed by Buckley J in *Re. Braumont*, 1902 *I ch.* 889 *at p.* 894. He says: "In all the cases in order that the gift may be valid it must, I think, be shown that the donor handed over either property or the indicia of property which belonged to him. His own cheque is not property; it is only a revocable order such that if the banker acts on it, the donee will have the money to which it relates. Even without actual payment of the cheque there may be a good gift, for instance if there is an undertaking by the banker to the donee to hold the amount of the cheque for the latter, that may be enough. Unless there is that or something equivalent to it, there is no delivery of property but only a delivery of that which, if acted on, will procure the delivery of property. An order on a banker to pay money which he holds to the credit of the customer is not an assignment of a debt, but an authority to deliver property, which, if acted on, is equivalent to delivery by the customer. Here the letter of the 8th of August is such an order and it has been acted on. It may be that if objection had been taken at the hearing, it would have been rejected for want of a stamp. That, however, is not an objection which can be effective in appeal now that the letter is on the record. (see section 36 of the Stamp Act.)

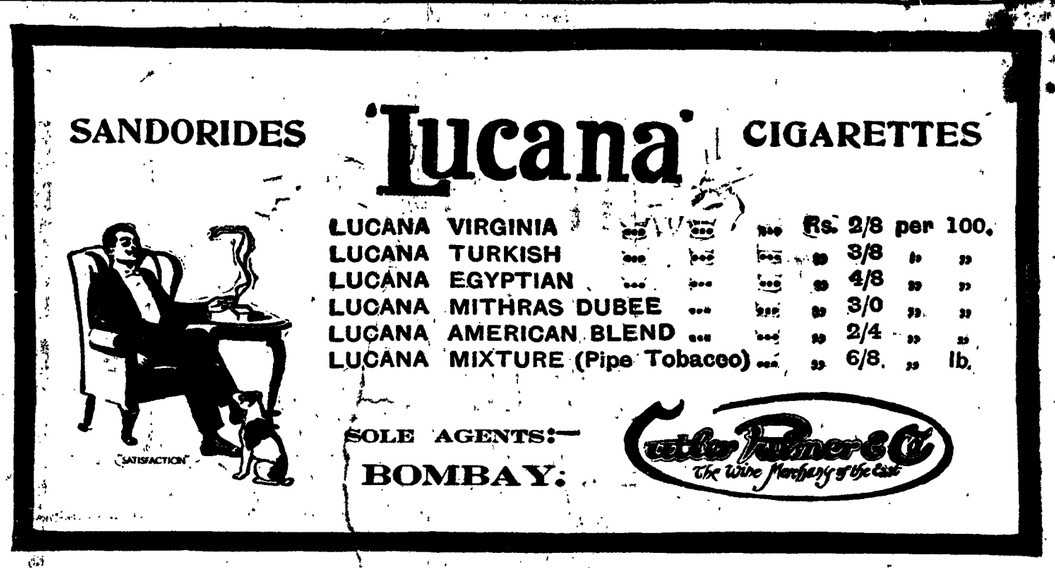
THE INTENTION OF THE DONOR.

The defendant is therefore the owner of the money secured by the existing receipt and the plaintiff cannot succeed unless she shows that he holds it in trust for the donor or his representatives. In our opinion the finding of the learned Judge as to the intention of the donor which is as favourable to the plaintiff as the evidence permits, negatives the idea of any resulting trust upon that finding. This is a much stronger case in favour of the donee than *Standing v. Bowring* 31 bh., D. P., 282. The plaintiff in that case being 86 years of age and being possessed of consols to the amount of £ 6,000 transferred them into the names of herself and her godson. It was proved that she was aware when she did this that she would be able during her lifetime to receive the dividends and that if her godson survived her he would be entitled as survivor. Lindley L. J. remarked:—"The plaintiff in her statement of claim and in the court below rested her case on equitable grounds, and sought to establish a trust in her favour. But the only trust which was consistent with the evidence was a trust to pay her the income of the consols for the joint lives of herself and the defendant. This trust was not in controversey but is not sufficient for the plaintiff's purpose. No trust will suffice short of an absolute trust for herself. But it is impossible to impose such a trust on the defendant; when the evidence conclusively shows that she never intended to create any trust of the kind. Trusts are neither created nor implied by law to defeat the intentions of donors or settlors; they are created or implied or are held to result in favour of donors or settlors in order to carry out and give effect to their true intentions, expressed or implied."

The gift in this case was an absolute gift to the donee with the expectation that he would look after the donor till the latter's death. In our opinion the evidence shows, though this is not essential to the defendant's success, that the defendant acted up to the donor's expectations. According to Ex 10 (a letter of the deceased to the plaintiff in June 1911) he paid his rent out of the interest he then received from the Bank and presumably paid his other expenses from his monthly pension of Rs. 54. In the month following the gift the defendant took the donor to live with him and thus became responsible for his lodging.

The learned Judge at one period of the case thought that the fact that an old man of debilitated health gave all his savings to the one among his nephews and nieces who had taken charge of him raised a presumption of undue influence. We are not prepared to assert to this but the evidence shows in addition that a coolness had arisen between the old man and the plaintiff whom along with her sister he had at one time intended to benefit by will. In our opinion the evidence establishes that the donor was perfectly sensible and competent at the time of the gift, and the charge that the defendant exercised undue influence fails. We reverse the decree of the Lower Court and dismiss the suit with costs throughout.

Solicitors for appellant: Little and Co.
Solicitors for respondent:—Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.


SANDORIDES
'Lucana'
CIGARETTES
SATISFACTION
LUCANA VIRGINIA ... Rs. 2/8 per 100.
LUCANA TURKISH ... 3/8 " "
LUCANA EGYPTIAN ... 4/8 " "
LUCANA MITHRAS DUBEE ... 3/0 " "
LUCANA AMERICAN BLEND ... 2/4 " "
LUCANA MIXTURE (Pipe Tobacco) ... 6/8. " lb.
SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY:
Wallace Palmer & Co
The Wire Manufacturers of the East

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONVICTED FOR NOT FILLING HIS TANK.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MAHOMED HUSSEIN MACKBA v. THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

In this case Mahomed Hussein Mackba was charged with not complying on the 17th September, 1913, with a notice issued under section 381 of the Bombay Municipal Act to provide over a tank in his property at Parel Road, a cover of concrete and fix in a hand pump if desired or to fill it in. The Second Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30. Against the said order of the Second Presidency Magistrate the accused made an application to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—Mahomed Hussein Mackba is the owner of certain premises at Parel Road where there is a *pucca* built masonry tank, which supplies water required for the cultivation of about 6,000 square yards of arable land leased for five years to different leases and to 40 cocoanut trees. The said tank is about 40 feet deep and about 27 feet by 50 feet in dimensions. On the 4th of May, 1911, the then Deputy Health Officer intimated the accused by a letter that as larvae of mosquitoes were found in the said tank it should be emptied and cleaned at frequent periods to prevent mosquitoes breeding therein. Pursuant to the said notice the tank was cleaned and the Health Officer was informed of it. Again in September 1911, the Health Officer wrote to the accused requesting that the tank should be filled in or cleaned and 20 dozen fish put in. The accused informed the Health Officer that it was impossible for mosquitoes to breed in the tank by reason of the very large quantity of water which was being daily drawn from it for cultivation. Nothing more was heard about the alleged nuisance for over a year more. On 14th October, 1912, a letter was addressed to the petitioner asking him to fill up the said tank at an early date. The petitioner then addressed several letters to the Municipal Commissioner with the result that he was informed on the 4th April, 1913, that the tank must be covered over. After some more correspondence the Health Officer informed the petitioner on 21st April that the said tank must be at once covered over hermetically or filled in. On 28th August, 1913, the Municipal Commissioner gave a notice to the petitioner under section 381, requiring him to provide a cover over the said tank. This requisition not having been carried out a summons was issued against the petitioner for not complying with the said notice.

The accused was fined Rs. 30 by the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel dismissed the petition.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Co., appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

INCOME TAX COLLECTOR IS A COURT.

FULL BENCH'S JUDGMENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Batchelor and Beaman.)

PUNAMCHAND MANEKLAL v. KING-EMPEROR.

In this case the petitioner Punamchand Maneklal applied to the High Court for the revision of the order passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad rejecting his application for quashing the proceeding started against him by the Income-Tax Collector of Kaira, Mr. Hartshorne.

The facts of this case have already been reported when the case was referred to the Full Bench by Justices Heaton and Shah.

As there was conflict between the views held by the Bombay High Court in 8 Bom. L. R. and 15 Bom. L. R. and in a recent case the Madras High Court had held that the Income-Tax Collector was a "Court" it was thought necessary by their Lordships to refer the matter to the Full Bench.

The Full Bench decided that the Income-Tax Collector was a Court within the meaning of clauses (b) and (c) of section 195, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Velinkar instructed Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas and Messrs. Sunderdas and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

OPPOSED BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Dinsha D. Davar.

For hearing of notice under Section 104.

215-12—M B Chothia Karim Gani Halai v. Walji Ebji, a firm Crs. Payne and Co.

Applications for discharge under Section 38.

460-12—Purshotum Balaji Pathare v. Bai Parvatibai, widow of the late Sadashiv Kashinath, a Cr. No. 1. Patell & Es.

22-13—Haji Ahmed Mussaji Gowli v. Pittia Dhuna & Co. Crs. No. Vachha & Co.

361-13—James Lloyd Murphy v. Messrs. J. R. Daji & Co. Crs. No. 22 Nadirshaw & D.

4-14—Munchersha Jehangir Khumbatta v. Avabai Hormusji Khumbatta, a Cr. No. 8 Hirlal & Co.

VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party since their arrival in Gwalior, have been staying at the palace as the guests of His Highness the Maharajah. To-morrow His Excellency moves to Sipri. To date the sport has been excellent.

The Goalas, or Ahirs, in Bihar and Orissa are awaking to their educational needs, and a memorial on the subject has been addressed to the Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier as President of the Committee on primary education in that Province. The Goalas are the most numerous caste in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, their numbers, according to the last Census, being close upon 3,897,000, or 4½ per cent. of the total population. The majority, 3,250,000, are in Bihar and Orissa.

Pandit Siva Nath Shastri has placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj fifty-one thousand five hundred rupees, with accumulated interest, left to him by the late Seth Damodardas Govardhandas Sukhwala, with the injunction that the income alone of the same is to be used for [illegible] motion of All-India Brahmo Mi[illegible] The Pandit [illegible] suggested to [illegible] to call the F[illegible] Damodar[illegible] sion Fund.

SCARCITY IN DECCAN AND KARNATAK.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

The following Press Note has been issued regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and the Karnatak:—

The area affected comprises five talukas of Sholapur, two talukas and one petha of Satara, four talukas and one petha of Poona, and three talukas of Bijapur. Distress is likely to be most acute in the tracts lying within the Sholapur district, as the area affected is considerable and the conditions during the past two seasons there have been unfavourable. The scarcity is due to the fact that though moderately good rains were obtained in June and July, the fall during the next two months was much in defect and the kharif crops proved a failure. Rabi was sown after some showers in the last week of September, and the beginning of October, but the outturn of that crop is exceedingly poor except in a few places which benefited by some slight showers in the beginning of December.

The classes which are most seriously affected are small land-holders and cultivators. The labourers have benefit by experience the advantage of emigrating in search of work, and with the keen demand for labour which exists in Bombay, the cotton fields of Khandesh, the [illegible] and the Nizam's territory, and on large canal works under construction in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts, they are able to find ample employment. The grant of dole to inferior village servants and destitute persons, which was commenced last season, is being continued in the Sholapur district. In Satara the grant of dole was commenced from the beginning of December, and similar relief is being extended to other districts as the need arises. The programme of relief works are complete, but considering the ample demand for labour which prevails and the experience gathered from the recent famine in North Gujarat and Ahmednagar, it is unlikely that there will be any need of famine works as a means of coping with distress.

SHORTAGE OF FODDER.

The prices of food-grains continue to rule high, and with bad harvests in Northern India a further rise is possible. But as the crops in the adjoining British districts and Native States territories have been good, the rise in prices, if it occurs at all, is not likely to be great. Present supplies of food-grains in the local market are ample. On the other hand, there is a pronounced shortage of fodder in the districts of Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, and Kadbi, which the Deccan cultivator prefers to grass for his cattle, is difficult to obtain and very expensive. Grass to the extent of 15 lakhs of pounds has been left over from the operations carried on during the last season, and arrangements have been made for its transport to the Satara and Sholapur districts. Besides this a reserve of 2½ million pounds of grass was at the beginning of the season available with the contractor at Navapur, and the Government of India have sanctioned concession rates for the carriage of fodder to the affected districts. The forests have also been thrown open to free grazing by the district officers, and every encouragement is being given to the cultivators to raise fodder crops by means of irrigation.

The improvement of the water supply in the affected area is likely to be [illegible] of considerable difficulty and [illegible] The supply is running short, and [illegible] consideration the scanty [illegible] past three seasons in the [illegible] sent sources of supply [illegible] during the hot weath[illegible] been taken to deepe[illegible] dig new ones and i[illegible] rivers and streams [illegible] In addition to th[illegible] special allotmen[illegible] sanctioned for [illegible] equal amoun[illegible] posal of th[illegible] Division [illegible] districts.

SUS[illegible]
Ta[illegible]
sio[illegible]
w[illegible]

HIDDEN BEAUTY.

OLD PANELLING BENEATH WALL-PAPER.

ROMANTIC DISCOVERIES.

In the report of the inspector of ancient monuments, issued during the mail week, it is stated that 140 ancient monuments and historic buildings are now under the care of the commissioners, says the "Standard." At the Tower of London good progress has been made with the protection of the prisoners' inscriptions in the Salt, Broad Arrow, and Well Towers, and of some of them permanent electrotype reproductions have been made. It is proposed to continue this work, so that copies of the most interesting inscriptions may be available for purchase by the public.

Quite a number of fascinating discoveries have been made in various old buildings during the progress of the work of preservation. Just as paint often serves to retain undamaged the beauties of old furniture for the admiration of another generation, so wall-paper will often reveal behind its ugly exterior beautiful old woodwork. At Chelsea Hospital, for instance, the original seventeenth-century panelling was found to exist in whole or in part under the canvas backing of the wall-papers in several rooms. When the plaster ceiling was removed from the hall on the first floor of Huntingtower, Perth, a magnificent painted ceiling was laid bare. This has been left exposed, and is to be treated with a preservative under the advise of Dr. A. P. Lawrie, of the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh.

Another discovery—of a more gruesome nature—was made at Richmond Castle. In clearing some earth from the south wall two human skeletons were found. They were the remains of a man and a woman, and no doubt are the key to some mystery which startled the neighbourhood years—perhaps centuries—ago. The report adds that the skeletons were reburied at a deeper level, "the coroner having decided that an inquest was unnecessary!"

There are probably few who have not at some time or other had reason to deplore the senseless scarthing of names on historic remains. A glaring example of such vandalism was reported from Castle Rigg, Keswick, [illegible]acement of the Stone Circle continues. [illegible] as it is impossible to arrange for an official custodian to be continuously on guard to prevent this the board [illegible] reluctantly compelled to put up an [illegible]e fence round the circle. The posts [illegible]ce are already in position but the [illegible] is held over for a year to test the effect of the increased supervision.

THE IDEAL GUEST.

AVERAGE GUESTS AND COURTESY OF HOST.

Who is the Ideal Guest? Who is he that every guest should wish to be? We do not think about it enough. We go to stay in other people's houses. We enjoy ourselves. We tip the servants when we leave. We write a "Collins" when we drive home. It is an honest Collins, writes Mr. Harold Spender in the "Daily News." For we have thoroughly enjoyed the change, and we like to say so. But we rarely ask ourselves the question—Did our hosts equally enjoy our visit? And yet is not that of the essence of Ideal Guesthood.

What are the rules and principles which the Ideal Guest should follow? First, he should remember that he is not staying in a hotel. Perhaps the most frequent criticism of the Average Guest when he—or she—has left the house is just this: "She made herself very much at home," says the exhausted hostess to the exhausted host, as soon as the parting smiles have vanished, and the liberty of criticism has been resumed. "Yet, she might have been in a hotel," replies the host as he prepares to go and recover his energies on the golf course.

It is often very difficult for the Average Guest to remember that a private house is not to be used as a hotel. It is just this difficulty that drives most of the Average Guests to hotels in preference to private houses. The first thing to remember is that the servants are not yours, but your host's. "May I ask your man to do this or that?" "May I ask Sarah to bring me some water?"—thus when the host or hostess is [illegible]sent. Otherwise to the man or maid [illegible]o" or "Come," but "Will you ki[illegible] "Will you kindly come?" [illegible]e have to behave as [illegible]s slave-drivers—as men [illegible]t as tyrants. Not a [illegible]l Guest after enjoy- [illegible] of his own domes- [illegible]submit to it and [illegible]d don't run off [illegible]ssion to the [illegible]s an expense [illegible] the Ideal [illegible] more of [illegible]his is a [illegible]who 's [illegible] the [illegible]vill [illegible]ot

king in his office. Why should he want to reign at home? The burden of guesthood does not come on her. She has to arrange the meals. She has to "tidy up" after the guest has passed. She has to watch his comings and goings. And yet—generally—this masculine intruder is a stranger to her. She was not consulted when his friendship was made. He was before her time.

The third commandment is like unto the two first. Consider your hosts' convenience in making plans. Do not conclude that they necessarily attach no value to your company. Strangely enough, they may not necessarily be wholly pleased if you take all your meals out and use their house as a dormitory. We Londoners see a great deal of such Average Guesthood. It is not ideal. The best plan is to conclude that if your hosts have asked you to say, they sometimes wish to see you feed. And yet not always—there is a nice delicacy in taking a few meals out—it relieves the wife—it adds to the value of your company when you return rich with the booty of external adventures and impressions. It is in the man between the extremes that the Ideal Guesthood is to be found.

Lastly, do not attach too much importance to your host's courtesy. There is the Arab touch about the angriest host. I have had guests who telephoned ahead to order their wines, and yet I have displayed no visible resentment. But after —— The closed door need never be opend again.

Be vigilant, then, if you wish to be the Ideal Guest. Watch your hostess carefully. Pay little attention to her smile—smiles are cheap. Consider her convenience in the light of your own experience.

There is another side to all this. The Ideal Guest requires the Ideal Host. He is rare. But that is another story.

DIVERTISEMENT OR ADVERTISEMENT?

The drama of disrobing ladies will not be checked by violence, writes Mr. St. John G. Ervine in the "Daily Mail." The best check on it is the law of diminishing returns, to use a phrase from the political economists—in other words, a lack of patronge; but a good way is to create a new fashion in drama (and at this point I reach the excuse for this article). If the fashion now is to show ladies partly undressing, and you desire to alter that fashion, then the thing to do is to bring about a fashion of plays in which ladies do not disrobe. Attend! I have in my desk at this moment a play! It is, as the fashion is, a play of positively staggering novelty; *for the heronine does not take off anything in the view of the audience, not even her hat.* It may be that I am in advance of my age in writing a play of this sort; it may be that I am a pioneer doomed to go down to the grave in failure; but whether that be so or not I make this offer to managers. I offer a play to them in which the heroine retains all her clothes during the whole of the play. The piece has other qualities of which I will not brag, but I must assert emphatically that to have written a play in this year of grace in which a woman does not shed some of her garments on the stage is the work of an original genius, and I, who am that original genius, invite managers of theatres to make early application for permission to produce the piece which will mark a new era in drama.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day was Transactions included:—

Coal, Baraboni 12½; Bokaro Ramgur 12; [illegible]anli Oakdone 1; Benakorri 7½; Ghusick [illegible] Musera 17½; Lakurka 17½; Raneegunge [illegible]etelmuri 9; Union 9 1/8.

[illegible], Barnagore (ord) 63; Delta (ord)

[illegible]rted that while the special of [illegible]rti was runn[illegible] somewhere [illegible], an open[illegible] [illegible] loaded [illegible] and [illegible] materials [illegible] was

APPEARING AT LA SCALA ON FRIDAY.

Mr. Ernest William.
The world's greatest cornetist.

Miss Catherine Rankin.
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The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vorwaerts:—

Major-Genl. A. D. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, nurse and child; Mr. Chatham; Dr. Clemow; 2 Misses Clagett; Dr. Miss E. D. Chislett; Miss F N Chislett; Mr. Cockin; Princess Crox; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dickinson; Dr. Faller; Mrs. M. A. Gracey; Revd. and Mrs. E. Guilford; Major H. H. Harvet; Mr. Heindrich; Capt. J. Hunter; Mr. and Mrs. C. Streatfield and child; Col. H. F. Jacob (from Aden); Consul Janowitzer; Mr. P. G. Patell; Mr. P. D. Patell; Mrs. P. D. Patell; Lt. D. N. Payne; Dr. Preston; Miss C. E. Roberts; Mrs. Rittenhouse; Mr. Tooliatos; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Vacha; Miss Vacha (from Aden) Mrs. D. F. Vacha; Miss C. G. Wickers; Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury; Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. Wills.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

Photo by Central News.
Major Adrian Porter was married to Miss Rose Henniker Heaton, daughter of Sir John and Lady Heaton, at Christ Church, Downing Street.

NEW THEATRE BOMBAY.

EDWARDS THEATRE B[illegible] TRANSFORMED.

FUTURE HOME OF LA S[illegible]

The enterprise of the La Scala ma[illegible] ment in falling in with the Bandmann[illegible] kards scheme has already been comm[illegible] upon, and as bookings are alread[illegible] sat[illegible] tory at such an early date as thi[illegible] house is assured for the openi[illegible] mance. Not only in the class of [illegible] ment will people find a change f[illegible] crity to a really high order, [illegible] theatre itself. Instead of a p[illegible] here on the night a week the [illegible] Scala will in future be fixed a[illegible] wards Theatre in Kalbadevi Ro[illegible]

Conveniently placed, there has how[illegible] been a feeling in the past that this Th[illegible] does not boast of the comforts of other [illegible] ings of this nature and that lack of [illegible] doomed it. This obstacle has been [illegible] come, and when the work is finishe[illegible] shall have a practically new theatre[illegible] as up-to-date and clean a place of a[illegible] ment as possible. In taking in part of [illegible] building which stands to the left o[illegible] entrance gate the space problem has [illegible] solved. Tastefully decorated and [illegible] lighted, this room is being transforme[illegible] a lounge in which visitors may comf[illegible] ly pass the time during the interval a[illegible] as before or after the show. Refresh[illegible] will be served there instead of at the [illegible] in the open, which part has been [illegible] tiled and at once bears a brighter [illegible] cleaner appearance. Furthermore, [illegible] the monsoons break the whole of the [illegible] between the gate and the Theatre [illegible] will be covered with a roofing of f[illegible] glass and electrically illuminated, wi[illegible] imposing and artistic screen across the [illegible] way. The fact that this portion nee[illegible] be used for sitting out will relieve [illegible] elbowing that is so uncomfortable on [illegible] nights caused by those who have tir[illegible] spare and prefer spending it outside, [illegible] interfering with fresh arrivals on [illegible] way in. The old bar remains where [illegible] and here again, the lounge will relieve [illegible] pressure.

Most of all to appreciate the ch[illegible] should be the ladies who, in view o[illegible] crowds assembling outside the doors i[illegible] intervals, cannot be blamed for h[illegible] kept to their seats. They can now [illegible] the gentlemen in finding relaxation in [illegible] fort in the lounge, and besides this, p[illegible] the room leading to the bar is being [illegible] at their disposal, where they may dis[illegible] ber themselves of cloaks and wraps [illegible] arrange the toilettes disturbed in th[illegible] up. Under the stairway the [illegible] similarly treated, so that they w[illegible] obliged to use wet mackin[illegible] cushions.

Inside the Theatre a general c[illegible] being gone through, new curtains [illegible] provided for the boxes and the mi[illegible] tail attended to. This also appli[illegible] stage and the dressing rooms, [illegible] freshly painted and properly [illegible] instead of merely the old ricke[illegible] plain board table and piece o[illegible] mirror.

All this means the introduction [illegible] essential points which were not in[illegible] before, roominess, cleanliness and [illegible] ness, and one ventures to suggest [illegible] cess may also be included. Where [illegible] past people were prejudiced again[illegible] Theatre, however good the fare, th[illegible] tion to their comforts will make [illegible] difference.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUN[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Ma[illegible]

At a meeting of the Burma Le[illegible] Council fixed for Friday among oth[illegible] of business the Hon. Mr. Maung [illegible] move that the Council recommends [illegible] Honour the Lieutenant-Governor th[illegible] be taken to prohibit the immigrati[illegible] Burma of deformed, crippled and [illegible] persons and other professional mer[illegible]

The Hon. Mr. Keith will present [illegible] get to the Council which will be [illegible] at Monday's meeting.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Ma[illegible]

The sessions trial of the Rajabaz[illegible] case opened to-day at Alipore. The [illegible] cused pleaded not guilty to charge[illegible] the Explosive Act and section 102 B[illegible] Criminal Procedure Code.

FINANCE MEMBER'S TOU[illegible]

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, the[illegible] Member, will start on his spring[illegible] day from Delhi, and will arrive i[illegible] on the morning of Thursday. He[illegible] at Government House till Sund[illegible] when he will start for Ootacamu[illegible] station he will reach on Wedne[illegible] After staying there till Satu[illegible] April, Sir William will go to M[illegible] will start for his return journe[illegible] 14th and after visiting Indore [illegible] Ajmere on the 20th, Delhi on [illegible] will reach Simla on Wednesda[illegible] April.

The following occurs in Lah[illegible] Orders:—The attention of all [illegible] British and Indian Services [illegible] Army Regulations. India, V[illegible] graph 31, by which the w[illegible] other pins in the neck t[illegible] in uniform, is forbidden [illegible] ing Units are requested [illegible] sary steps to ensure t[illegible] above quoted is compl[illegible]

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MURDER AS A FINE ART.

A STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY.

It is never necessary to apologise for an interest in crime, but for the interest to be legitimate a crime must have a certain quality of distinction about it. It cannot be mere brutality or simple robbery by violence. There is no interest in the strangling of his victim by the professional criminal who wants a watch or a purse. Still less in a drunken man's brutal assault on his wife, or in any other savagery committed for lust or greed. The distinguished crime is always amateur crime, the desperate throw of men or women with otherwise blameless records. To trace its history is a study in psychology involving, as a rule, the intimate life of at least three people—the murderer, the victim, and a third person supplying the motive. In many cases sympathy is divided between the murderer and the victim. In the best examples there is doubt of guilt, and the evidence offers a conundrum which can only be solved by assumptions about human nature. Then, apart from the story which leads up to the crime, there is the execution of it, sometimes an affair of great skill and cunning, marred only by one little mistake; sometimes so stupidly blundering that the simplest village policeman was bound to see through it. The subject is of infinite variety, and its annals range from Lady Macbeth to Dr. Crippen.

THE WOMAN'S WEAPON.

These reflections are suggested to us by the nine "Murder Mysteries" which Mr. Philip Curtin presents to us in a book just now published (Simpkin, Marshall, 7s. 6d.), says the "Westminster Gazette." They are all crimes of distinction in that they present either a reasonable doubt of guilt or a reasonable oppotunity of sympathy with the murderer as well as his or her victim, or a method which is worth study. In each case the woman's weapon is poison. Here a point of difficulty presents itself to the mere male. Poison, or at all events the arsenic which is usually chosen by the woman murderer, is so slow and cruel in its effects and requires such sneaking falsity in its administration that it seems impossible to find extenuating circumstances for the criminal capable of it. Yet women criminals seem to have none of this feeling about it. We have heard it said that a notorious woman who escaped on a charge of poisoning her lover made no shame of confessing that she had done it and would do it again in like circumstances. We can imagine this confession being made about almost any crime except poisoning. Mr. Curtin says in describing the case of Madleine Smith that the public generally endorsed the view that, if guilty, she was justified in ridding the earth of so cruel and ungenerous a lover as Emile Angelier had shown himself to be. We can much easier believe that the public thought her innocent than that they held her justified in administering arsenic to the ungenerous lover, in order to clear the way for her marriage with a prosperous man of business. The adoption of poison as a method is conclusive evidence of the existence of a criminal mind. The subterfuges required to get it, the difficulty of administering it, the malignancy and indifference to suffering required, if, as is generally the case, the dose has to be repeated, imply a cold-blooded, murderous disposition. We shudder instinctively at the Locustas and the Borgias; we can forgive the dagger, but not the bowl. Maitre Lachaud thought Madame Lafarge innocent of poisoning her husband. He would never have idolised her memory if he had thought her guilty.

AN IRREPROACHABLE MAN.

In a sense we can almost sympathise with the Duc de Praslin, who forms the subject of another chapter in this volume. He was an irreproachable man who found pleasure in a purely intellectual companionship with his wife's governess, a clever and sympathetic lady of high character. But his wife was insanely jealous, and she pursued him with her upbraidings and offended his dignity with violent scenes. He stood it for long; then one night he went mad and stabbed her to death and took poison afterwards. To his peers who cross-examined him on his death-bed he insisted that he was not guilty, by which he clearly meant that he had committed no sin; but, at all events, he had the decency to sentence himself to death. Perhaps the oddest touch in these narratives comes at the close of the story of the Marquis de Nayve. He had lived for many years on excellent terms with his wife when she suddenly accused him of having murdered nine years earlier an illegitimate son to whom she had given birth some years before her marriage. He was acquitted and on the whole we are inclined to think he was innocent; but that is not the point. The point is the within than a week he was reconciled to the wife who had just tried to bring him to the guillotine. Could they, one asks, have arranged it together? Did he need the trial and acquittal to convince him of his own innocence? If she was serious and he was innocent, on what terms could they have made it up, and what can have passed between them when he went home after his acquittal?

CLEVER STUPIDITY OF CUNNING CRIMINAL.

Two other stories remind us of the clever stupidity of the cunning criminal. That of the brothers Piltzer, who murdered William Bernays, reads like a very bad detective story. Why should they have planned anything so far-fetched? How could they have hoped to escape discovery when the body was found? The odd thing about this story is that the elder brother should have got the younger to help him and that the younger should have tried to shield the elder. They were obviously a criminal family, but the younger had redeeming qualities. A still stranger case of perverted ingenuity is that of the French doctor La Pommerais, who thought to raise £20,000 by insuring the life of a former mistress and then persuading her to poison herself. This he did, by inducing her to believe that if she could only present the appearance of serious illness, the insurance companies would immediately send their agents and buy off their liability by offering her an annuity of £200 a year for life. So to produce this effect she cheerfully dosed herself with medicine which he provided, and of course died in real earnest. How he could possibly have expected to escape detection is past divining. It must have been clear that he stood to gain largely by the death of the woman; his visits to her could scarcely have been unobserved, and his effort to show that the insurance was security for money owing to him was enough to arouse, without allaying, suspicion. In the end the likeliest of all things happened. The woman could not resist confiding the great plan (or swindle) for her enrichment to a friend, who brought the doctor straight to the guillotine by coming forward to give evidence. This can hardly be classed as an artistic murder, but it is happily a good example of how the criminal mind works. Its ingenuity, when it is ingenious, defeats itself. Obvious flaws, which an honest mind must have detected, overlooked by the perverted intelligence.

ARGUING FROM FAILURES.

There is, however, one qualification in all deductions from detected crimes. We are arguing from the failures not from the successes. If murder is a fine art, a chief part of it must lie in escaping the police. The artist who goes to the gallows is a convicted bungler. Unfortunately the veracious records of undetected crimes are few, for the last luxury which the successful criminal can afford himself is to tell his story. So we lack the material for a true judgment of the whole case. But the high-class murderer starts with great advantages compared with other criminals. He does not belong to the criminal classes and is not "known to" the police. There is no dossier against him; his murder is his one crime, and often there are no antecedent grounds for suspicion. It is an even game between him and the police, and its result is only to be conjectured from the number of deaths, not from suicide or natural causes, for which no one is brought to justice.

FRAULEIN ODYS N HER "VEIL DANCE."

The celebrated Viennese danseuse recently presented to his Eminence the Pope.
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FARMER'S CRUELTY TO HIS SHEEP DOG.

TIED TO A STAKE FOR THE TIDE TO DROWN.

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It was alleged that he took his Scotch sheep-dog to the foreshore of the River Don, fastened to a stake, and left it there for the tide to come up and drown. Three tides rose and fell without drowning the animal, although the water rose to its head. In the boggy marshland it was unable to move, and was barking, moaning, and howling till it became exhausted. The dog remined there all one day, all night, and the best part of the next day, when it died.

Mortimer denied fastening the dog to a stake, stating that he tied a brick and a heavy lump of asphat on it, put it in six feet of water, saw it go down, and never saw it again until next day, when he buried it. It had the mange. He would have shot it, but he had no license.

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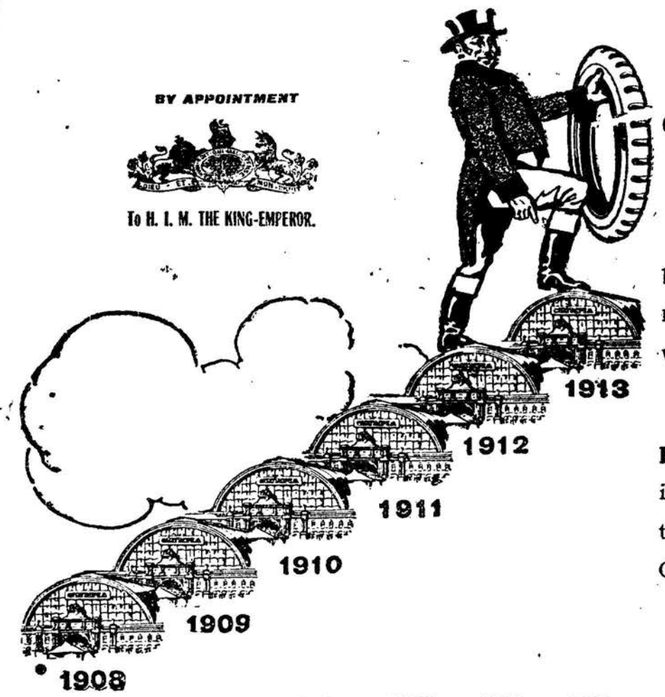

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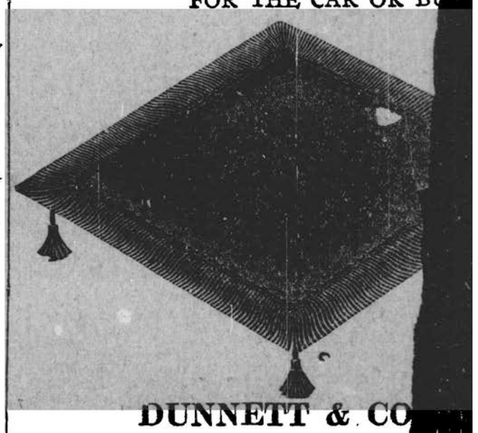

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